सरकार, अग्रिम संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत स्थापित वायदा बाजार आयोग तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा विभिन्न लिखतों और विनियमों जैसे (1) साधारण मार्जिन, (2) विशेष मार्जिन (3) खुली स्थिति पर सीमा (4) किसी विशिष्ट अवधि के लिए व्यापार का निलंबन (5) नए व्यापार का निषेध (6) माल सुपुर्दगी के कुछ महीनों में व्यापार में उछाल (7) मूल्य में उतार-चढ़ाव पर सीमा (8) अधिकतम और न्यूनतम मूल्य (9) संविदाओं की समाप्ति (10) भावी सौदा व्यापार का निषेध और (11) प्रतिभूति जमा के माध्यम से संयुक्त रूप से किया जाता है ।

(ख) भावी सौदा व्यापार पर नियंत्रण रखने के उद्देश्य ये हैं : (1) छलयुक्त प्रवृत्तियों पर रोक लगाना (2) जोखिमों अथवा त्रुटियों से बचना (3) भावी सौदा मूल्यों में व्यापक उतार-चढ़ाव को टालना ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने वायदा बाजार के संचलन की समीक्षा करने तथा वायदा बाजार आयोग की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रो० कमल नयन काबरा की अध्यक्षता में 15 जून, 1993 को एक समिति गठित की थी । समिति ने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है ।

Functioning of Super Bazar

734. SHRI O. P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Munafakhor Vyopari ban gaya hai Super Bazar" appearing in the daily 'Hindustan' of 22nd June, 1994;

(b) if so, the details about the points brought out in the news-item;

(c) the action taken on each of the point;

(d) whether there is any proposal to evaluate the working/functioning of the Super Bazar by a Committee of the Members of Parliament; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The points brought out and the position/action taken are given below:

(i) Super Bazar has deviated from its goal for which it was established in 1966 and has become profiteering trader.

Super Bazar has fulfilled the aims and objectives for which it was set up. The cooperative structure and strength have since become stronger. The number of its share holders have gone up over 36,000. Participation of share holders in the management of affairs of the Store has been broad based. It continues to serve consumer interests by effective market intervention, its conscious policy to keep prices below market prices, its operations through a number of static/mobile outlets etc.

(ii) There has been shortfall in the production of Super Bazar products and on the other hand it is promoting identical products of other manufacturers—instances of Besan and Viswas detergent have been quoted.

There has been increasing popularity of in house products and it has been with great difficulty that Super Bazar could meet the growing consumer demands. During the last financial year, Super Bazar had a record sale of over 27 laks consumer pouches of various varieties of spices and over 7.5 lacs

consumer packs of Besan processed and packed in the Super Bazar processing units. While Super Bazar ensures full market potential for its products, as a successful marketing organisation it can hardly close its eyes to the consumer requirements and demands for various variety and range of products available in the market.

(iii) Super Bazar is working as commission agent ignoring the interest of the consumers in its Fruit and Vegetable Department.

The Department of Fruits and Vegetable is working under the control of Super Bazar and it has not been handed over to private contractor.

(iv) Non-availability of common medicines for sale on account of delay in payment to the suppliers.

Super Bazar is providing consumer service through its retail outlets in major hospitals, in addition to a major retail outlet at Connaught Place and 11 mini branches located in various areas of Delhi and 6 working round the clock. The supply position has been made broad based and entire inventory put on computer, for easy availability of medicines.

(v) Super Bazar is working under constant political pressure and making appointments in far excess of the requirements.

Super Bazar has reported that there has been a total ban on recruitments for the last 6 years. During this period Super Bazar has opened two Regional Distribution Centres and 43 retail outlets while redeploying the existing staff in these outlets.

(vi) The growth rate in 1993-94 has been on account of inflation The inflation rate was 9.5 per cent whereas Super Bazar has registered a growth rate of 12.5 per cent during the year.

(vii) Working of Vigilance Department.

Vigilance set up of the organisation has been providing surveillance coverage to the entire trading operations right from the inception of Super Bazar.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The working of Super Bazar is being periodically monitored by the Government.

Audits in Super Bazar..

735. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether audits are carried out regularly in all branches/stores/ mobile vans/administrative offices including control room of Super Bazar Delhi;

(b) if so, how many times the audit has been conducted in the above units during the last three years;

(c) whether the audit report has shown losses suffered by the Super Bazar and if so, details thereof during the last three years;

(d) whether the report has shown losses in the grocery department of Connaught Place Branch and if so, details thereof;

(e) whether the audit report has pointed out any draw backs and if so, the remedial measures proposed thereon; and

(f) steps taken or proposed to be taken to minimise the losses?